PUBLISHED DAILY BY JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

THEMS OF ADVERTISING.—The extensive circulated of the Herald, both in town and country, makes a superior channel for advertisers.

FOR TWELVE LINES OR LESS:

a07, 80 50 | 4 days, \$1 25 7 days, \$1 37 | 10 days, \$2 26 and \$76 | 5 and \$1 20 | 9 and \$2 20 | 11 and \$2 37 and \$2 30 | 10 | 6 and \$1 20 | 10 | 6 and \$2 30 | 6 and \$2

ents inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD at \$1 Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Health at all per square every insertion.

Meanuse Harald—Issued every morning—price two cente per copy. Country subscribers furnished at the same rate, for any specific period, on a remittance in advance. No paper sent, unless paid in advance.

Weekly Harald—Issued every Saturday merning, at aims o'clock—price excents per copy furnished to country subscribers at \$5 per annum in advance.

Connessrophemys are requested to address their letters to James Gounow Bernert, Proprietor and Editor: and all orders on business must be post paid.

reight truin every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Fri-flernoon, at 4 o'clock, from the foot of Chambers street, e steamboat Uniou. FROM GOSHEN.

bay route, and my deception.

The paid to the comfort, convemill be an added to the comfort, convemill be paid to the converted to the

TAKE NOTICE.—Fackages sent to either office, for England, or are other place, must not, in any case, contain letters N. B. All greeds must be marked HARNDEN & CO., who are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any articles or property committed to their care; nor is any risk assumed by, nor can any be attached to the B. & P. and S. Railroads, or the N. J. Steam Navigation Co., on whose roads, or in whose steamers, their crates are or may be transported, in respect to them or their contents at any time.

BEFFARENCISE:—Mesers, Flotcher, Alexander & Co., Liverseol and London; Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris, France; Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., Boston; Gaodhue & Co., New York; Carey & Hert, Philadelphia; and Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., Albay.

Organges No. 200

TALL ARRANGEMENT—POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW YORK.

The fast sailing steamboat OSEOLA, Captain Verdine Truesdate, for the remainder of Chambon street, every Tucadou, or the season will leave the steamboat pier, foot of Chambon street, every Tucadou, Turaday and Saturday sternooms, at 3 o'clock—landing, up and down, at Caldwell's, west Point, Cold Spring, Conwardt, Fishkill Landing, New Hamburg, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock. At ey the 1st of November, the Oscola will leave Poughkeepsie at a o'clock in the morning. For passange, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

PASSAGE FOR NEW ORLEANS — Only
Regular Line—The splendid, fast sailing packet skip
ORLEANS (Capt. Sears, sails positively 15th Ja-

ary, her regular day.

The ships of this Line sail every five days, or pessage free aring splendid accommodations for cabin, second cabin and ceruge passensers. For passage, early application should be sale on board, foot of Wall street, or to. TAPSCOTT, 45 Scuthstreet, or 45 Feek Slip,

in New Orle ms, Jas E Woodruff, who will promp'ly

ondence of the Herald. Medical Students- Disgraceful Riot-City Guard-Students Arrested-Cotton.

J. G. BENNETT, Eso -

DEAR SIR :-I saw in the Herald the other day, an excellent article in relation to the spirit of mobism which prevails among the medical students in Phildelphia, and a recommendation of the New York Medical College, as superior to any other in the ountry. The professors this institution you say are enterprising, scientific gentlemen, and the students, sober, moral, and industrious; devoting their time exclusively to the acquisition of an aruous and responsible profession. Would that you ould say as much of the medical students of this place; for a portion of them are any thing but corect in their conduct.

I will give you an account of one of their recent transactions, which has produced great excitement as well as indignation in the city of Charleston, and came very sigh terminating in bloodshed.

It was announced in the city papers that Dr. Mattson, of Bosto has recently published a work entitled the American Vegetable Practice, would deliver a few lectures here on reformed medicine. There was no disturbance at the first lecure, with the exception that when it was nearly oncluded, a large body of medical students left the lecture room abruptly, making considerable noise. Many of the most respectable physicians of Charleston were present, but they conducted themselves like gentlemen.

At the second lecture the students assembled in full force, and made so much noise that the speaker could not proceed He expressed his regret that in the noble, chivalrous South, any attempt should be made to interfere with free discussion; that those who were dissatisfied with his lecture had those who were dissatisfied with his lecture had better retire, as there were many respeciable citizens, nay even physicians, who were anxious to hear him; and he suggested that the rioters were encouraged by the medical professors themselves, though he expressed the hope that the latter were too honorable to sanction any such disorderly conduct. A gentleman then rose to address the audience, and said that such proceedings were a disgrace to South Carolina, but the uproar continued, and the audience were dismissed. I may state, that the students expressed their willingness for the lecturer to proceed, provided he would not say any thing of the old school practice.

The next day Dr Mattson published a card, announcing that he would lecture the ensuing evening; and as it was understood that the city guard would be ordered out, the students declared that they would arm themselves and beat down the guard.

The lecturer had no sooner commenced, than he

The lecturer had no sooner commenced, than he was interrupted, with loud rapping upon the floor, and this amnoyance was continued at frequent intervals for a quarter of an hour, when a file of the City Gaard arrived in the street, and the Captain of the Guard immediately made his appearance in the lecture room. A gentleman instantly stepped up to him, engaging him in private conversation, and after a few minutes the captain retired. I have just understeed that this gentleman was a Dr. Cohen, of Charleston, who told the captain that his presence would irritate the students, and that if he would retire there would be no further disturbance. This, it seems, was a stratagem to enable the students to carry out their designs with impunity. They were still fearful however that the Guard would interfere, and Dr. Mattson was enabled to conclude his lesture, though not without much noise and disturbance. After the lecture was concluded, the students assembled in the street, displaying their pistols and bowie-knives, and swearing vengeance upon the lecturer; some declaring that they would take his life if he dared to show himself among them.

At this juncture, two or three of the ring-leaders were seized by the guard, and dragged to the guard-house. Some of the students proposed to release their companions, but the licutemant of the gaard ordered his men to beat them down like dogs if they attempted to draw a weapon. After this, a file of the guard, together with several citizens, escorted attempted to draw a weapon. After this, a file of the guard, together with several citizens, escorted Dr. Mattson to his lodgings. The next merning some of the rioters were indicted and held to bail in a heavy sum, and atrange to say, a hitherto highly respectable citizen of Charleston, has been included

respectable citizen of Charleston, has been included among the number. The trial will be had, I am told, next April.

The Herald, I find, is extensively circulated in the South, and I think a few judycaous hints, by yourself, would induce the wealthy planters of these states, to send their sons, whom they intend for the medical profession, to some other college.

these states, to send their sons, whom they intend for the medical profession, to some other college than that of Charleston, for here the professors make so effort to keep them in the path of duty, and a large number of them spend their time in riotous and disorderly conduct.

One of the professors in the College here, was obliged to leave the institution a few years ago, in consequence of having delivered a lecture from the French, verbatim, without any acknowledgment He was detected in the plagarism, and was either discharged or forced to leave, but has since been restored to the institution, and is now one of its prominent professors.

Cotton is selling at a low price here. I have just been conversing with a planter, who told me that there is a downward tendency of the cotton market. He says good cotton was sold yesterday for Si cents. Immense piles of it are to be observed upon the wharves.

Very truly, W. S.

Восниятка, Jan. 6, 1842. Prominent Sketches of the Trial of Rev. Mr. Van Zandt-Religious and Moral State of Rochester.

After a pretracted trial of four days, the Rev Mr. Van Zandt has been found guilty of seduction and mulcted in damages to the amount of \$3 125 Nine tenths of the population of Rochesier concur in this opinion; and, however much they may pity his family, and sympathise with their distressed feelings, few, very few indeed, have much to ex-

During the whole trial, he remained in Court. and except when Judge Sampson was bringing nome to the minds of the jury the conviction of his guilt, he evinced no emotion. The old gentleman was replying to the elaborate argument of Mark Sibley, that the whole was a conspiracy to extort money from the defendant, and he scattered all the sophistry of his opponent to the winds of heaven. "A conspiracy" said he "to extort money." Gentlemen, can you believe it? Examine your own hearts, and see if the tale is possible, probable, or human nature. Here is a young girl not yet sixteen years old, so hardened in iniquity, that she not only comes here and swears to the blackestfalsehoods-commits perjury of the deepest die-rushes, as it were, against the bosses of God Almighty's buckler, and brings double damnation on her head, by doing so against a married man, and not only a married man, but her own clergyman-one whose hands had administered to her the bread and wine, emblems of the broken body and shed blood of Christ. Is such a thing possible in an artless girl, of hitherto unimpeached character—I ask you, if it is probable? is it human nature? No, gentlemen, it is not. If a young man, as they ailege, was the real father of the child, she could not have stood in that witness box, and undergone, without flinching or wavering, the severe scrutiny of the defondant's counsel—had she been a conspirator of so atrocious a stamp, her guit must have been made manifest. She could not have maintained her story. The searching intellect of Mr. Sibley would soon have unveiled the dark plot with all its hideous springs, and exposed its horrid iniquity to the glare of day." Throughout the Court, a suppressed conviction of the truth of the old man's words struggling for utterance; and Van Zandthimself appeared to feel their power. There were nervous twitchings about the muscles of his mouth, and he was compelled to use his handkerchief more than once. He must possess an immensity of passive courage. Guilty or innocent, a man of commen nerve could not have sat out the investigation. His counsel made mighty efforts for him. He had pre-engaged the best talent of this section of country, but the poverty of the girls' family is such, that they could not follow his example in this respect. Although, prooody and shed blood of Christ. Is such a thing

bably, not possessed of the eloquence of Sibley and Gardiner, her lawyers showed great ability in conducting the case. Impelled by generous motives and active benevolence, too much credit cannot be given to Judges Sampson and Seldon for their exertions in her behalf.

Mr. Van Zandt was a popular preacher. Possessed of a pleasing address, and a showy kind of eloquence, he attracted numbers to hear him.—There was not much depth of thought, nor lofty imagery in his discourses, but they were flashy, and to common minds so newhat striking. There was more in his manner than in his matter. His voice was musical—his delivery bland, and altogether in the pulpit his tout ensemble was taking. In social intercourse he was by no means starched or puritaincal, but free and easy—could take his wine or glass of grog, and was therefore a great favorite with the young men of his congregation. Even now, this class, for the most part, continue his fastfriends. Iby no means wish to say or insinuate, he went too far; not at all. I only mean to convey the idea that he did not carry out the fanatical nonsence of the day, and because he was a Parson, think that he must imitate Horace Greely, and eat bran bread and drink the coldest water. He did not believe much in mortification, but thought the good things of this life were made for enjoyment, and in this he was right. In stature Mr. V. is a leviathian, and would have made a capital grenadier, or heavy dragoon. Frank Granger with his "six feet and fine proportions," is a child to him. Now that his preaching is put an end to for ever, it is said he is about to study law under the anspices of Judge Garainer, the leading locofoco of the eighth district. As his powers of speech are very considerable, I have no doubt he will, in time, make a figure at the bar. Meantime he will seek quietness and repose, in order to repeat in dust and ashes.

Some two or three years ago, the people of this good city of Rochester were distinguished for outward piety and strictness, even to severity, in their

Befare Judge Oakley.

Tursday, Jan. 11.—John Walker v. Hamilton H Jackson—This was an action relative to the celebrated Log Cabin in Broadway, adjoining corner of Prince, so much frequented previous to the Presidential election. It appears that Mr. Walker paid some \$1500 or \$1600 for erecting the "cabin," but in August, 1840, finding it unprofitable, decided to take it down. This was opposed by defendant, who agreed if he would keep it up, and "not strike the flig" till after the November election, he would give him \$1000. The plaintiff did so, but Mr. Jackson refused to fulfil his part of the contract, and action is brought. For the defence it was conteuded that the contract was illegal, as the statute provides that no candidate for office shall treat or entertain persons during the election, &c. The Court held that the statute did not apply to this case, as the Log Cabin was intended for a place at which to hold public meetings, but not to give refreshments gratis. The defendant is clearly liable under his contract, and the jury could so find. The question of law would probably come befere a full court, and if found to be incorrect, could be reversed. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, L. Benton and H. Romaine, Esqrs. For defendant, N. B. Blunt, Esq. Befare Judge Oakley.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE, IN SETTING

FIRE TO THE HOUSE NO. 149 LEONARD STREET, ON THE RIGHT OF 29TH OCT.

JAN. 11TH, 1842 — The prisoner, a somewhat aged married woman, thin and pale, was placed at the bar—D. Bucklin and P. J. Jodchimsten, Esqs., appeared as her counsel, and the District Attorney for the prosecution.

The District Attorney opened the case, in which he estated that the question arises whether the

he stated that the question arises whether the prisoner is guilty of arson in the first or third de-gree. The latter is where a person sets fire with a view to defraud an Insurance Company. The

gree. The latter is where a person sets fire with a view to defraud an Insurance Company. The husband of prisoner had an insurance for \$290 on personal property, at the Etna office, and did not have \$25 worth in possession. The house 149 Leonard street was occupied by several families, and on the 29th of October, the basement stairs were discovered to be on fire, and all the inmates were much slarmed, except Pothast and his wife, who did not appear. Finally some one knocked at their door. They were up and dressed, and seemed to be in no way concerned. Why the husband was not indicted instead of the wife will probably appear on the trial.

John Assler, sworn.—Resides at 149 Leonard street, and has lived there four or five years. Is a tailor by trade, and owns the house. The prisoner lived there since last May. It is a two-story wooden house, near Centre street. There is a room attached to the house, back, which prisoner lived in. Witness made a complaint at the Police Office next morning. About half-past ten I went to be din one of the two lower rooms. I went asieep but was awoke by a cry of "Fire! Fire!" and a man knocked at thedoor. I got up as soon as possible, but before I got my elothes on they had put the fire out. We found fire and combustibles had been placed under the stairs, which had been boarded up and kept as a place to keep things in Found a basket, with okum and rags in it, and a candlestick which belonged to Pothast. The basket and contents were partly burnt, but the stairs were not much burnt. I went up to Pothast's room and Enocked, but they would not open the doer. I saw through the window that he was up, and I saw fire in the fire-place. I went back to the basket and saw some of the rags that I knew belonged to Pothast made them open the door, which the prisoner opened and said she had had no fire in the room.

wo or three weeks, but was up then and dressed, told prisoner I had found her candle-stick under I told prisoner I had found her candle-strick under the stairs, and some one had made the fire there. She replied—"I did not make it." I went to where the fire was—she came down soon but with a candle in a bottle, and said that was all the candlestick she had. She said the candlestick did not belong to

in front. There were 7 families in the house. Other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the above. The fire was first discovered by a man who slept in the garret and had been kept awake by the tooth-ache. He smelt the smoke and gave an alarm. On coming down they found the stairs on fire and the house filled with smoke. The blaze was about 3 feet high from the side on which a board had been removed. It also appeared that loafers frequently went into the house and that the stairs were within a few feet of the front door.

ing the crime on the prisoner, and the case was submitted to the jury without charge from the Court or summing up of Counsel. Without leaving their seats they gave a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.—At Pittsburg, on the 4th inst, the Ohio River had five feet of water in the channel. At Wheeling, on the 5th, there was seven feet depth of water. At Cincinnati, on the 31, the river had fallen six feet in two days, and continued to go down. SUIDIDE.—Mr Otis Chapin, of Hartford, aged about 45, hung himself Friday afternoon. He was a silver-mith, and formerly of Hampton, in this State.—N. Haven Heruld.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

Tuesday, Jan. II — Joshua Thurston v. Joseph Hunt and Thomas Bell—This was an action of replevin, to recover the value of a piano forte which had been let by plaintiff (who keeps a piano forte manufactury at No. 259 William-street.) to Mrs. Phebe Griffin, at \$5 a month—the said Mrs. Griffin hiring it professedly that her son might learn to play. The son and mother, however, played a tune that Mr. Thurston did not like, for they piedged the instrument to Mr. Hunt, an auctioneer in Annstreet, who advanced \$75 on it. Mr H. sent it to the auction store of Mr. Bell, where it was discovered some months afterwards, but the defendants refused to give it up. Application was then made to Mr. Burr Wakeman, guardian of the son, for pay, but he refus-d, although he admitted that the young man would be entitled to \$30,000 left him by his grandfather, when he became of age.—Action of replevin xas then instituted, but the instrument had been sold, and the defendants held to answer in its value. For the defence it was contended that Mr. Thurston had sold the piano forte to Mrs. Griffin, pay to be made by instalments; but if even so, it appeared that neither instalment nor hire had been paid.—Verdict for plaintiff, \$170. For plaintiff, C. Nagle, Esq. For defendants, Edw. Sandford, Esq. and Messrs. Cook and O'Brien.

William S. Decerna vs. John R. Scott.—This was an action for slander. The parties are somewhat celebrated. Mr. Deverna sa a most excellent carpenter for a theatre, and Mr. Scott as a performer. Mr. D. also keeps a porter house at No. 470 Pearl street.

Mr. Chas R. Williams, last maker, deposed that he was standing at the door of the plaintiff between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 25th June last, when the defendant came along accompanied by a gentlemen arm in arm. Mr. Deverna and Mr. Scott shook hands, when the former asked the latter if he recollected borrowing \$20 of him—Scott replied that he recollected borrowing it and also

gentlemen arm in arm. Mr. Deverna and Mr. Scottshook hands, when the former asked the latter if he recollected borrowing \$20 of him—Scott replied that he recollected borrowing it and also recollected paying it next morning in presence of Mr Robt. Dinneford. Something more was said, when Deverna exclaimed "I forgive you the debt, but am compelled tocallyou a liar." Scott remarked that he "would give him \$20 if he would go into a room with him." The plaintiff replied that he was no fighting man, and besides, was a cripple, having hurt his arm. Finally Scott called the plaintiff a blackguard and a thief, [For these words action is brought.]

Gonman Scott called—The witness was a geneel looking young man, but had had the misfortune of receiving an ugly black eye. On being d what trade he was, he said he had been a cabinet-maker.

Questisn—Yes, but what trade are you now?

Answer—I am nephew of Mr. Scott.

Question—Nephew of Mr. Scott.

Answer—I am nephew and companion of Mr. Scott.

Scott.

Question—Well, is that your trade—Is that all you do?

Answer—I take care of Mr. Scott's wardrobe.
Question—Qh! Now we have it—You take care of Mr. Scott's wardrobe. Well, sir, what do

Question—Qh! Now we have it—You take care of Mr. Scott's wardrobe. Well, sir, what do you know about this case.

The witness then stated that he was passing the house of Mr. Deverna in company with Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott and plaintiff recognised each other in a friendly manner—"How do you do, John"—"How do you do, John"—"How do you do, John "—"How do you do, John "—"How do you do, Bill," passed between them. They had words as mentioned by last witness. On going away Deverna called after Mr. Scott, who answered—"Oh! you say you are a cripple." The other then said—"Oh, I have my right arm still, and will shootlyou yet." Mr. Scott theu called him a blackguard, but did not mention the word thief. The witness is positive of that.

Mr. Scotes, in summing up, took an awful squint at the witness' black eye, which he said, was evidence of himself and friend being great conservators of the public peace. In relation to this action, he observed, in certain parts of our country, where duelling is permitted, a man has got to answer such expressions as those complained of with his life—but here the appeal is, as it should be, to a fair and imparaint tribunal. After being out some time, the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$49 damages, and six cents costs.

For plaintiff, H. H. Burlock and J. B. Scoles,

costs.

For plaintil, H. H. Burleck and J. B. Scoles Esqrs. For defendant, A. D. Russell, Esq.

Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen Timpsen and Innes.

JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Esq. appeared as acting District Attorney.

JAN. 11th.—Trial for Manslaughter in the Third Degree —Christian Hertzhog, was tried on the above charge, for causing the death of Jerry Welsh, or Owens, by carelessly driving over him with a cart on the evening of the 3rd of September last, in Chatham street. The prosecution proved that the prisoner was in company with another man in a carl on the evening above mentioned, in Chatham street—that the horse was driven at the speed of ten miles an hour, and that the deceased in crossing the street was run over and killed by the cart in which prisoner was standing. Having failed to show that Hertzhog was driving the cart at the time, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Trial far Grand Lurceny.—A black boy, named Gesse Thomas, was tried and convicted of stealing two camblet wrappers and a cloth overcoat, valued at \$55, from Samuel Jones, of Murray Hill in 37th street, on the 21st of November last. It was proved

street, on the 21st of November last. It was proved that he offered the goods for sale, which 1s2 to his arrest. The Jury found him guilty and the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment in the State Prison. Joseph C. Hart, Esq. appeared as Counsel for the prisoner.

Another.—John Pigret, a black boy, was tried and convicted of stealing 100 stereotype plates—
"the Philosophy of marriage," from John M. Moore, No 137 Franklin street, on the 19th of December last. The Court sent him to the House of Refuge. Allan M. Sniffen, Esq. for prisoner.

Another —A man named John Dermady, formerly one of the workmen on the New York and Eric Railroad, was tried for stealing \$164 56, in sovereigns from Thomas Smith, a contractor on said read, on the 13th of last month. It was proved that he admitted the theft at the time he was scarched by the officers who arrested him, and 17 of the sovereigns were found on his person sewed in the waistband of his pantaloons. The jury returned a relief of milter. Another. Henry Gillman was tried for stealing

Another.—Henry Gilman was tried for steaming one-fourth of a ton of sterling iron from Mr. H. Townsend, on the 11th of December last. It was proved that he offered the iron for sale to John Bacon, junk shop keeper of Water street, where he was airested, and also that the iron was of a peculiar quality and imported only by Mr. Townsend. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court entered him to two years imprisonment in Court centenced him to two years imprisonment i Wm. D. Craft, Esq., Counsel for prisoner.

Wm. D. Craft, Esq., Counsel for prisoner.

Obtaining a Note under false pretraces.—John Sneil,
was tried on an alleged charge of obtaining a note
from Goodrich & Frith, mahegany door makers of
No 242 Mott street, under false pretences, on the
18th day of February last, of the value of \$280 14.
It was proved that the note was obtained without
any attempt to deceive, and the Court charged the
jury to that effect, and stated that if Goodrich &
Frith were in Court they should comed these to jury to that effect, and stated that if Goodrich & Frith were in Court they should compel them to pay the costs of court for thus taxing the public with the expense of such a trial. The jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at 11 o'cleck.

Special Sessions.

Before Judge Neah and Aldermen Timpson and Innes. JAN. 11.—George Cisco, colored, for stealing 80 pounds of iron eastings from William Browning, of No. 96 North Moore street, was sent to the Peni-

pounds of iron eastings from William Browning, of No. 96 North Moore street, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Johnson for striking Catharine Burns with a hickory stick, cutting her head in a severe manner, was sent to the House of Refuge. James Lowis, black, for stealing an over coat worth \$15 from John Wise, also black, was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months. John Manuel, a colored man, for attempting to pass a fraudulent note of the value of \$2, to John Ditchell, was remanded back for rison for 30 days! David Wallace, black, for committing an assault and battery en Dennis Payne and sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days. John Williams for stealing a cloak from John Higgins, was sent back to prison for 30 days. Bernard Scareman for stealing two \$5 gold pieces and a five franc piece from Carson Waggerman, and sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days. Bernard Scareman for stealing two \$5 gold pieces and a five franc piece from Carson Waggerman, and sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days. Bernard Scaremon of the Penitentiary for 30 days. Bernard Scaremon of Shoes from W. Segee, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Leonard Ri. ley, black, for a caling a pair of shoes from W. Segee, was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

The Coort here adjourned to Friday next at 9h o'clock.

Storen.-Five Distilleries, in the vicinity of Danville, Pa. It is better to make bread of the grain U an are water.

JANUARY 11.—National Bank vs. Henry J. Scaman, et. al.—The defendants, in 1837, commenced business as dry good dealers, in Hanover square, the store running through to Water street, under the firm of Seaman, Norton & Co. They started with a cash capital of \$40 080, and bought goods to the amount of \$100,000, for which they gave their notes at eight months, but failed before the notes became due. Among them was one for \$2300, which had been discounted at the National Bank. Mr. Seaman was authorised to settle the concern, and renewed this note, in part, from time to time, till in January, 1840, it had been reduced to \$600. On becoming due it was protested, and the other partners contend that Mr. Seaman was not authorised to ase the name of the firm in renewals. Action is therefore brought. The case was ably managed by Mr. Selden, for plaintiff, and Mr. Vean for defendants. The Jury gave a verdict tor plaintiff.

Before Judge KENT

JANUARY 11 .- National Bank vs. Henry J. Seama

FATE OF A DUELIST.—Most of our readers will remember that in April last a Mr. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged General Reed, of Florida.—They lought, and the Gen. shot him Willis Allston, a brother of the deceased, and the General had a reacontre subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He since went to

when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received at New Orleans on the 1st, state that Allston has had further difficulties there, which ended in his taking the life of another, and in his own life being taken.

He arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart; an altercation gross between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; Allston drew his knife to stab him, but Stewart, perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; Allston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot-gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Themas F. McKenna, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allston was arrested, taken out, and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.

reston dates to the 28th ult, and Austin to the 30th. Congress was expected to adjourn about the mid-

Congress was expected to adjourn about the middle of January.

A party of Indians had stolen several horses in the city of Austin—they were followed by a mounted troop, but escaped to a swamp.

Our correspendent at Galveston says—The report of the capture of our Santa Fe expedition has produced great excitement throughout the country. Many are anxious to get up an expedition immediately and march to Mexico to rescue our citizens, if alive, and if not, to avenge their death. If the Mexicans have put to death one person of the expedition, they may prepare themselves to see Mexican blood flow for it.

Emigrants continue to come in rapidly, both by

Mexican blood flow for it.

Emigrants continue to come in rapidly, both by sea and land. A vessel from Cork (Ireland,) and one from Bangor, (Me.) arrived here yesterday with a large number.

The retrenchment law lately passed by the Congress, fixes the salaries as follows: the President's is fixed at \$5,000; that of the Vice President at \$1,000; Secretary of State \$1,500; Secretary of the Treasury \$1,500; and Secretary of War \$1,500; Commissioner of the General Land Office, \$1,500; Comptroller \$1,000; and Auditor \$1,000; Chief Justice of the Republic \$1,500, and District Judges the same. Members of Congress \$3 per day.

Chief Justice of the Republic \$1,500, and District Judges the same. Members of Congress \$3 per day.

We find that the attention of the planters has been turned to the cultivation of the sugar cane.

We find that planters are also turning their attention to the growing of wheat. In the upper Trinity country several successful experiments have been made in this way. A German, in Houston county, sowed last January, three bushels and harvested in May 83 bushels of good wheat.

There has been a dreadful steamboat accident.—
The Albert Gallatin, from Houston for Galveston, burst one of her boilers, killing five persons and wounding nine others. After the explosion she took fire, which was with difficulty kept under until she sunk below her lower deck. The wounded were taken on board the Dayton—their wounds dressed—and they were immediately brought to the city. The following are the sufferers:

Killed—Mr. Cherry, of Monroe Co., Ala—dead—showed no external mark of injury, and supposed to have been killed from inhaling steam; Mr. Hair, bar keeper, blown overboard and not found; Nero, a negro owned in Houston, drowned; A fireman and 2d steward, killed.

Wounded—Thos. Gibbons, of Somerset Co., Md., dangerously scalded; John Nelson, pilot, do do; Thos. Carey, firemen, do do; Thos. Conner, of Galveston, slightly; John Noyes, deck hand, slightly, do; Jahn Carter, cook, slightly do; Capt. Latham, brig Cuba, do do; Capt. Whittlesey, schr S. Ingram, do do; M. Girsud, New Orleans, do do.

FOR JUSTICE WILLIAM WILEY'S PLACE.-The resignation of Justice Wiley, as published exclusively in the Herald yesterday morning, has brought three pandidates into the field, either of whom would be well gratified to fill the vacancy. The names of the gentlemen are Ulysses D. French, Edward J. Porter and Allan M. Sniffen, Esqs, and the way the members of the Common Council will be bored for their votes, until one of these candidates succeed, will be a caution to those who believe in non-"committalism." The fibbery, the trickery and scheming for this place will subject more than one person to sins to be answered for at either a civil or a higher tribunal.

SNUGGED AWAY .- An old rogue named John Devoe, forced an entrance into a house in Twelfih street near Broadway on Monday night, and being heard by the family, search was made for him, when the gentleman was found closely stowed away under a bed between the sacking bottom and straw palliaster. He had thus secreted himself in order to rob the house, as was supposed, and was committed to prison.

COMMITTED SUICIDE -A man named Cornelius smock, a victualler by trade, aged about thirty years, committed suicide on Monday afternoon, by taking laudanum. He had been laboring for a year past under a severe attack of consumption, and from the circumstances attending the case, it appears that he took this means to terminate his days, in advance of the result of h's disease. He purchased the laudanum unknown to the family, and on entering the house, told his mother as he was taking it that he " had got a dose that would either kill or cure him." His sister suspecting that it was laudanum, knocked the cup containing it from his hand, and he immediately went out, purchased ano ther dose, took it, and killed himself. Verdict of Coroner's jury accordingly. Drs. Benjamin Drake, and James Syne were called in, but it was too late

Deceased Bary.—Yesterday morning a female still-born infant was found in an alley adjoining the house of ill fame kept by Mrs. Miller at 135 Reade street. The persons in her premises denied all knowledge of the subject, and the coroner's jury were compelled to return a verdict of death from unknown causes.

were compensed to return a very.—On the evening of the 7th inst, a \$5 counterfeit note of the Suffok Bank, Boston, was presented at the store of Besjamin Perrine, for his examination, at two different times, on both of which he pronounced it a counterfeit, and the second time he marked it, so that he should remember it if returned. In a short time afterwards a boy in the store of Tredwell Walters, came in with the same note, to ask Mr. Perrine's judgment as to its value, when he returned with the boy, and arrested a man, named Ketchum Brush, who had attempted to pass it is payment for a pair of boots. Brush stated, that he had received the money from a woman in Washington Market, where he says he is a dealer in fish, poultry, &c. He was fully committed for trial.

Another Supper Death.—Mr. Jarvis Stevens, formerly engaged as a driver on the Harlem Rail Road, fell dead in one of the cars yesterday while opposite Canal street. He had been sick for some time pust with a disease of the lungs, which is supposed to have produced his sudden death. Mr. Stevens was a native of Massachusetts and aged about 35 years. The verdict of Coroner's Jury was given in necerdance with these facts.

PRITY THEVES.—Patrick Riley robbed Patrick Lee on Monday night, while the latter was a little toddied, of a silk handkerchief and \$1,50 in money; locked up. Sophia Mitchell, ahus Miller, was caught yesterday, by efficer Welch, with dry goodsvalued at \$16, the property of Thomas C. Highis, of No. 258 Greenwich street. The goods were stolen from the store on the 31st of last month; locked up.

Statistics of Crime in the City of New York.

We are indebted to J. R. Whiting, Esq., our efficient and popular District Attorney for a duplicate copy of a report prepared by him for the Common Council, exhibiting the state of crime in this city during the past twelve years—covering the years 1830 to 1841, both inclusive. It occupies ten closely filled pages of foolscap, the greater portion of which is made up of "rule and figure work," and has evidently been compiled at the cost of much labor, time and care. We have space for but aggregates—the minutia being extremely diffusive, and occupying the greater portion of the tables.

Schedule A presents a full and particular statement of the indictments, trials, recognizances to answer, persons discharged, cases settled, and complaints not acted upon, during each year and cach month in each year, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace. By adding the number of indictments to the number of discharges, and to these the number of complaints during the year can be had.

Schedule B shows these additions.

Schedule C exhibits the whole number tried in the Special Sessions.

Schedule D exhibits the whole number of trials in the Ceurts of Oyer and Terminer and General and Special Sessions.

rictions (in all the Courts) involving moral

Schedule F exhibits the whole number of Convictions in the General Sessions, and the particular nature of the offence.

While many suppose that crime is on the increase in a ratio greater than our increase of population, it is gratifying to find that the data furnished fully sustains the contrary.

It will be seen that the number of recognizances to answer increased from 2,354 in 1830 to 3,790 in 1836, and that they decreased from 3,790 in 1836 to 2,179 in 1841.

2,179 in 1841.

The number of complaints not acted on by the Grand Jary in 1830 was 1,755; they increased to 2,412 in 1836; since when such cases have decreased to 950 in 1841.

Our population in 1830 was 202,589. Convictions then were one for every 321—whilst our population in 1840 was 312,852, the convictions were one for every 345.

It is to be observed (says Mr. Whiting in his report) that the great necesse of convictions in

It is to be observed (says Mr. Whiting in his report) that the great increase of convictions in 1840—'41 are cases of petit larceny. The whole number of convictions in the General Sessions in 1830 was 266, whilst in 1840 the convictions were but 239. The convictions in the Special Sessions from 1830 to 1839 do not vary much. They increased from 349 in '39 to 526 in '49, and swelled to 666 in '41.

A.

Of schedule A, we are able to give but the aggregates for the year, omitting the months.

38 21 30 15 4 2 3 11 19 16 9 5 1 2 1 8 7 4 orgery, ligamy, tobbery, Assauli and Battery, intent to kill, Frand Larceny, and 2d offence, reit Larceny, and 2d offence, Petit Larceny, 2d offence, Receiving storen goods, Oht're goods under false prt'nces, Attempt to commit Felonics, Kidnapung.

idnapping, ruelty to animals, ot, lling Liquor without license,

Perjury, Attempt to commit Arson, Gambling Houses, Libel, Conspiracy,
Abandonment of child,
Procuring an Abortion.
Selling and Insuring Lt'ry Tkts
Violating grave,

445 471 376 459 306 Total, CONVICTIONS. Convictions.
Murder,
Arson (not capital),
Burglary,
Manshaughter,
Forgery,
Bigamy,
Hobbery,
Assault and Battery, withintent to kirl.
Grand Larceny, and 2d offence. Riot, fel ing Liquor without Li-

Perjury, Attempt to commit Arson, Poison, Gunbling Houses, Conspiracy. Abandonment of child, 327 371 380 301 545

CIRCUIT COURT - Nos. 72, 73, 81, 60, 16, 91, 90, 103, 104, 102, 43, 14, 57, 58, 92, 96. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 49, 56, 69, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 310, 67, 51, 67, 68, 69, 70.

FIRE NEAR ST. LOUIS.—The Awelling house of the Rev. Mr. Loisel, Catholic Priest. at Cahokia, was burnt to the ground on Christmas morning.— St. Louis Reporter.

THE NEW YORK AND EAR RAILROAD AND THE NEW YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD AND THE NEW YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD —The city seems to have at last taken these roads info consideration; they are every where assembling to discuss the subject, and devise measures to ensure the speedy completion of these works — There seems to be but one opinion in regard to their proving a profitable investment, and the udvantages they seems and procure for New York are so undeniable, so sell evident, that they never have been questioned. Another expression of public feeling in regard to this matter we are glad to record,—that the State should be no longer looked to for the means to complete these works. Our citizens seem determined to put their own shoulders to the wheel, and it is their glory, as it is their right, to be the builders of the most magnificent and useful Railroads in the United States, and which will and immeasurably to the prosperity of our city. Delta.